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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/754,796	01/04/2001	Krystyna Roslan-Szulc	PK1201T1	3261
7590 03/11/2004			EXAMINER	
Horst M. Kasper 13 Forest Drive			WILSON, JOHN J	
Warren, NJ 07059			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3732	23
			DATE MAILED: 03/11/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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	•	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
•		09/754,796	ROSLAN-SZULC, KRYSTYNA				
•	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	_			
		John J. Wilson	3732				
T Period for R	he MAILING DATE of this communication to the mail of t	n appears on the cover sheet w	vith the correspondence address				
THE MA - Extensior after SIX - If the peri - If NO peri - Failure to Any reply	TENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR FILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT is of time may be available under the provisions of 37 C (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication of for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days od for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by received by the Office later than three months after the item adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ION. FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a on. , a reply within the statutory minimum of the period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MC statute, cause the application to become a statute.	reply be timely filed irty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)⊠ Re	sponsive to communication(s) filed on	26 January 2004.					
2a)⊠ Th	is action is FINAL . 2b)	This action is non-final.					
3) <u></u> Sir	nce this application is in condition for a	llowance except for formal ma	tters, prosecution as to the merits is				
clo	sed in accordance with the practice ur	nder <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.	D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition	of Claims		•				
4)⊠ Cla	aim(s) <u>1 and 3-17</u> is/are pending in the	application.					
4a)	Of the above claim(s) is/are with	thdrawn from consideration.					
5)∏ Cla	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Cla	☑ Claim(s) <u>1 and 3-16</u> is/are rejected.						
	aim(s) <u>17</u> is/are objected to.						
8)∐ Cla	aim(s) are subject to restriction a	and/or election requirement.					
Application	Papers						
9)∐ The	e specification is objected to by the Exa	aminer.					
10)∐ The	e drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)] accepted or b) ☐ objected to	by the Examiner.				
Ap	plicant may not request that any objection t	to the drawing(s) be held in abey	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
•	placement drawing sheet(s) including the o						
11) The	e oath or declaration is objected to by t	he Examiner. Note the attach	ed Office Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority und	er 35 U.S.C. § 119						
a) [] / 1.[2.[3.[Certified copies of the priority docu	ments have been received. ments have been received in e priority documents have bee sureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No n received in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of	References Cited (PTO-892)	4) ☐ Interview	Summary (PTO-413)				
2) Notice of	Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-94	18) Paper No	o(s)/Mail Date				
	on Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/S (s)/Mail Date	SB/08) 5)	Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eisner et al (4728290) in view of Stearns (6095811) and Curry ((1742061). Eisner shows an elastic protective covering 10 made of a thermoshrinkable material, column 9, lines 15-25. The specific tolerance used is an obvious matter of choice in the degree of a known parameter to one of ordinary skill in the art looking to find the best match for the intended instrument. Further the tolerance that the sleeve may make with an inferentially claimed instrument is an obvious matter of choice in the use of the sleeve with an inferentially claimed element. Eisner does not show an elliptical shape. Stearns shows a non-round cross section, see Fig. 2. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Eisner to include a non-round shape as shown by Stearns in order to better fit the intended instrument. The specific shape used is an obvious matter of choice in shape to the skilled artisan looking to best match the shape of the intended instrument. Further, the shape before application is a pre step and is not given patentable weight. Eisner shows a tab, or wing, 18 located at the open end to assist in removing the cover, however, does not show hinged ends. Curry shows two hinged

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ends 9, 10, see Fig. 5. It would be further obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the above combination to include two hinged ends as shown by Curry in order to make use of known ways of attaching wings to protective covers in the art.

Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fife (5480302) in view of Cooper et al () and Curry (1742061). Fife shows a heat shrinkable protective covering 71, column 3, lines 49-51, having a wing, see the "proximal pull tab" in Fig. 10. Fife does not show an end in the shape of a semi-sphere. Cooper shows a rounded end, Fig. 2a. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Fife to include a rounded end as shown by Cooper in order to make use of well known shapes for protective covers. The above combination does not show two hinged wings. Curry shows two hinged ends 9, 10, see Fig. 5. It would be further obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the above combination to include two hinged ends as shown by Curry in order to better cover the instrument. As to claim 3, Fife shows a flattened sheet in Fig. 4. The process of making is an obvious matter of choice in process steps to the skilled artisan. The specific shape of the cover is an obvious matter of choice in a non-critical shape of a known structure to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fife. Fife shows employing a tubular protective covering 71 having a wing, see the "proximal pull tab" in Fig. 10, placing a dental instrument 112 into the cover and removing by

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pulling on the tab. To pull the tab in the direction of the body of the cover to remove would be an obvious matter of choice in the direction of pulling to one of ordinary skill in the art looking to remove a covering. The number of wings used is an obvious matter of choice in the number of a known element used to the skilled artisan.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fife as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Eisner et al. Fife does not show rolling the cover when removing. Eisner teaches turning the cover inside out when removing by pulling on wing 18, column 9, lines 43-55. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Fife to include turning the cover inside out as shown by Eisner in order to protect the user from contamination. To roll the cover is an obvious matter of choice in the manner of turning the cover inside out to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fife (5480302) as applied to claim 8 above and further in view of Holt et al (5070597). Fife teaches heating to shrink fit the cover, however, does not show using a flame. Holt teaches that it is known to heat by use of a flame, column 14, lines 30-33. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Fife to include using a flame to heat as shown by Holt in order to make use of known ways of heat shrinking covers. To turn the instrument while heating is an obvious step to one of ordinary skill in the art in order to evenly shrink the cover. As to claim 11, the distance from the flame is an

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obvious matter of choice in the degree of a known parameter to the skilled artisan wishing to apply the desired heat.

Claims 12-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fife (5480302) in view of Holt et al (5070597) as applied to claim 10 above and further in view of Eisner et al (4728290). The above combination does not show cutting a hole for the bur. Eisner teaches cutting a hole for the bur, column 9, lines 15-18. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the above combination to include cutting a hole as shown by Eisner in order to be able to use the instrument. As to claim 13, Eisner also teaches using water spray. It would be obvious to also cut a hole for such spray because it is the only logical way to use the shown device. As to claims 15 and 16, Eisner also teaches disinfecting the cover after removal and placing it in a container, column 9, lines 53-60. Placing medical disposal material for burning is well known in the art and would be obvious to the skilled artisan in order to safely dispose of the material.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 17 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

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Remarks

It is noted that applicant filed an RCE continued examination application in this case, however, no amendment has been received. As such, this rejection is the same as the final rejection of Paper No. 21 and this rejection is properly made final. If applicant filed an amendment before the mailing of this action, a request to have the final withdrawn should be submitted with a copy of the amendment and a copy of a receipt from the PTO showing the date the paper was received.

Conclusion

This is a continuation in the form of an RCE of applicant's application. All claims are drawn to the same invention claimed in the earlier application and could have been finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the earlier application. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** even though it is a first action in this case. See MPEP § 706.07(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no, however, event will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to John Wilson at telephone number (703) 308-2699.

> John J. Wilson Primary Examiner Art Unit 3732

Jalela

jjw

March 10, 2004 Fax (703) 872-9306

Work Schedule: Monday through Friday, Flex Time